

Σύμφωνα § 11.2, (2.1), (2.2)  
τώρα  $H_0^1$

Ανάλυση  $H_0^1$

Ε χώρος  $(\underline{0}, \underline{Q}, P)$  χώρο πιθανότητας

$(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$   $n$ -διάστατος κίνησης Brown

Ανάλυση  $H_0^1$  περιγράφει συνδ.  $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$

Πω σφαιρικός  $\tau_1$  ω

$$X_t = X_0 + \int_0^t u(s, \omega) ds + \int_0^t v(s, \omega) \circ dB_s$$

↑  
εξωτ.  $\mu$  κίνησης  
στον  $\mathbb{R}^m$

π.ε

-  $X_0$   $\mathcal{F}_0$  μετρήσιμη

-  $u: [0, \infty) \times \underline{0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  προοδευτική μετρήσιμη

$v: [0, \infty) \times \underline{0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  μετρήσιμη, προοδευτική

$$\int_0^t |u(s, \omega)| ds < \infty, \int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^m v_i^2(s, \omega) ds < \infty$$

με πιθανότητα 1.

Προσδ. μετρήσιμη:  $\forall t \geq 0$

$u$   $u|_{[0,t] \times \Omega}$  είναι  $\mathcal{B}([0,t]) \otimes \mathcal{F}_t$ -

μετρήσιμη

$u$  προσδ. μετρήσιμη  $\Rightarrow \int_0^t u(s, \omega) ds$  είναι

$[0,t] \times \Omega$ ,  $\mathcal{B}([0,t]) \otimes \mathcal{F}_t$   $\mathcal{F}_t$ -μετρήσιμη

$\varphi: A \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$A \otimes \mathcal{B}$  - μετρήσιμη  $\mu$   $\int |\varphi| d\mu < \infty$

τότε  $h(x) = \int \varphi(x, y) d\nu(y)$

είναι  $A$ -μετρήσιμη

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$$\int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^n v^i(s, \omega) d\mathcal{B}_s^{(i)}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{B}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dX_t = u(t, \omega) dt + V(t, \omega) \cdot dB_t$$

Επιπλέον να δοθούν πληροφορίες

X αυθαίρετο (τό ορατό, στο σημείο  
ορίζεται

$$\int_0^t \gamma(s, \omega) dX_s = \int_0^t \gamma(s, \omega) u(s, \omega) ds$$

$$+ \int_0^t \gamma(s, \omega) V(s, \omega) \cdot dB_s$$

να κτιστούν, αυθαίρετο  $\gamma$ .

Ορατό  $\gamma$  ποσοστό κινεμάτιο

$$\int_0^t |\gamma u| ds < \infty$$

$$\int_0^t \gamma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (V^i(s, \omega))^2 ds < \infty$$

μ, ο, θ, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω

Ηε δα 7αο 12

ο τίνος 1 το

$$f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad g, f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$df(g(t)) = f'(g(t)) g'(t) dt$$

$$= f'(g(t)) dg(t)$$

$$f(g(b)) - f(g(a)) = \int_a^b f'(g(t)) dg(t) \quad (*)$$

71 814741 81α 7 g(t) = B\_t ;  
 ↑  
 κινω Brown

$$df(B_t) = ;$$

704 7 (\*) δw 10xδ21

Πρῶτος (τίνος 1 το I)

B κωδίσια κ. B.

f:  $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  με f', f'' συνεχῆ

(Für  $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ )

Totale

$$f(B_t) - f(B_0) = \int_0^t f'(B_s) dB_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f''(B_s) ds$$

Also

mit Itô's Lemma!

Itô's Lemma

$$df(B_t) = f'(B_t) dB_t + \frac{1}{2} f''(B_t) dt$$

"Auch"

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_n} f(B_{t_{i-1}^{(n)}}) (B_{t_i^{(n)}} - B_{t_{i-1}^{(n)}}) \rightarrow \int_0^t f(B_s) dB_s$$

$$\text{" " } \left( \quad \right)^2 \rightarrow \int_0^t f'(B_s) ds$$

$$D_n = \left\{ 0 = t_0^{(n)} < \quad < t_{2^n}^{(n)} = t \right\}$$

$$t_i^{(n)} = \frac{i t}{2^n}$$

$$f(B_t) - f(B_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} \left\{ f(B_{t_i^{(n)}}) - f(B_{t_{i-1}^{(n)}}) \right\}$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} \left\{ f'(B_{t_i^{(n)}}) (B_{t_i^{(n)}} - B_{t_{i-1}^{(n)}}) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{2} f''(B_{t_{i-1}^{(n)}}) (B_{t_i^{(n)}} - B_{t_{i-1}^{(n)}})^2 \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^t f'(B_s) dB_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f''(B_s) ds$$

$$(dB_t)^2 = dt$$

$$(dg_t)^2 = (g'(t))^2 (dt)^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} \left( \frac{t}{2^n} \right)^2 = t^2 \frac{2^n}{2^{2n}} \rightarrow 0$$

€ дуплоји      B    1. И. В.    1012

$$\int_0^t B_s dB_s = \frac{1}{2} B_t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t$$

Или по Ито-Лебеве

Анод.

$$d(B_t^2) = d f(B_t) = f'(B_t) dB_t$$

$\uparrow$   
 $f(x) = x^2$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} f''(B_t) dt = 2 B_t dB_t + \frac{1}{2} 2 dt$$

Или по Ито

$$\Rightarrow B_t^2 - B_0^2 = 2 \int_0^t B_s dB_s + t$$

$$\Rightarrow B_t^2 - t = 2 \int_0^t B_s dB_s$$

Aktion 12.1  $\forall \nu \in \mathbb{N}^+$  (15/02)

$$\int_0^t B_s^\nu dB_s = \frac{1}{\nu+1} B_t^{\nu+1} - \frac{1}{2} \nu \int_0^t B_s^{2\nu} ds$$

$\forall t \geq 0$   $\mu$   $\mathbb{R}$ -Differential,  $B = 1. \text{H. } B$

hier

$$f(x) = x^{\nu+1} \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$d(B_t^{\nu+1}) = (\nu+1) B_t^\nu dB_t + \frac{1}{2} \nu(\nu+1) B_t^{2\nu} dt$$

$$\left( df(B_t) = f'(B_t) dB_t + \frac{1}{2} f''(B_t) dt \right)$$

$$B_t^{\nu+1} - B_0^{\nu+1} = (\nu+1) \int_0^t B_s^\nu dB_s + \frac{1}{2} \nu(\nu+1) \int_0^t B_s^{2\nu} ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B_t^{\nu+1}}{\nu+1} = \int_0^t B_s^\nu dB_s + \frac{\nu}{2} \int_0^t B_s^{2\nu-1} ds$$



Προβλήματα (1000) I & II

B κινύμενη Brown (random walks)

$$f \in C^{2,1}(\mathbb{R} \times [0, \infty))$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \Delta_{\lambda} f = f(x, t), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \text{ ως προς } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \text{ ως προς } t \in [0, \infty) \end{array} \right)$$

Με αρχικές συνθήκες, για κάθε  $t > 0$  ισχύει

$$f(B_t, t) - f(B_0, 0) = \int_0^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(B_s, s) ds + \int_0^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(B_s, s) dB_s + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(B_s, s) ds$$

Τελικά

$$df(B_t, t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(B_t, t) dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(B_t, t) dB_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(B_t, t) dt$$

Assumption I.I.D. on  $\mu, \sigma$ .  $\forall t > 0$  (or  $d$ )

$$\int_0^t e^{s/2} \cos(B_s) dB_s = e^{t/2} \sin B_t$$

$B = 1, 1, 0$ . I.I.D.

$$f(x, t) = e^{\frac{t}{2}} \sin x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} f, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{\frac{t}{2}} \cos x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -e^{\frac{t}{2}} \sin x$$

$$d(e^{\frac{t}{2}} \sin B_t) = d(f(B_t, t)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dB_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f(B_t, t) dt + e^{\frac{t}{2}} \cos(B_t) dB_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (-e^{\frac{t}{2}} \sin(B_t)) dt = e^{\frac{t}{2}} \cos(B_t) dB_t$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{t}{2}} \sin(B_t) - e^0 \sin(B_0) = \int_0^t e^{\frac{s}{2}} \cos(B_s) dB_s$$

Άσκησις Ν.Δ. 0117  $X_t = e^{\lambda B_t - \frac{\lambda^2 t}{2}}$

( $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  & σταθερά) είναι Martingale.

$$B = 1\text{-H. B.}$$

Λύση

$$f(x,t) = e^{\lambda x - \frac{\lambda^2 t}{2}}$$

$$dX_t = d(f(B_t, t)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dB_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dt = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} f dt + \lambda f dB_t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 f dt = \lambda e^{\lambda B_t - \frac{\lambda^2 t}{2}} dB_t$$

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$$f(B_t, t) = f(B_0, 0) + \lambda \int_0^t e^{\lambda B_s - \frac{\lambda^2 s}{2}} dB_s$$

$$= 1 + \lambda \int_0^t \dots dB_s$$

To demonstrate that the function is a martingale  
 apply an example  $e^{\lambda B_s - \frac{\lambda^2}{2}s} \in \mathcal{H}^2(\mathbb{C}, t)$

$\forall t \geq 0$

$$E \left( \int_0^t \left( e^{\lambda B_s - \frac{\lambda^2}{2}s} \right)^2 ds \right) =$$

$$= E \left( \int_0^t e^{2\lambda B_s - \lambda^2 s} ds \right) =$$

$$= \int_0^t e^{-\lambda^2 s} E(e^{2\lambda B_s}) ds$$

$$= \int_0^t e^{-\lambda^2 s} e^{\frac{1}{2}(2\lambda B_s)^2} ds$$

$B_s \stackrel{d}{=} \sqrt{s} Z$

$$= \int_0^t e^{-\lambda^2 s + 2\lambda^2 s} ds < \infty$$

$f: \mathbb{R}^d \times (\tau, \omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\nabla_x f(x, t) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x, t), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_d}(x, t) \right)$$

$$\Delta_x f(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}(x, t)$$

Εξέταση  $d f(B_t, t)$   $f: B_t$   $d$ - $J$ - $\sigma$ - $\mu$   
H.B.

Πρόταση  $f \in C^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, \infty))$

$B$   $d$ - $J$ - $\sigma$ - $\mu$  H.B.  $\tau \in \mathcal{O}$ -I  $\omega$   $\tau$

$$f(B_t, t) - f(B_0, 0) = \int_0^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(B_s, s) ds + \int_0^t \nabla_x f(B_s, s) \cdot dB_s$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \Delta_x f(B_s, s) ds$$

$\forall t \geq 0$

Γράφουμε

$$d f(B_t, t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt + \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dB_t^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} dt$$

Άσκηση 12.4

$B, W$   $d$ - $J$ - $\sigma$ - $\mu$  H.B.

$$d(\cos(B_t W_t)) = ;$$

Λίστα

$\begin{pmatrix} B_t \\ W_t \end{pmatrix}$   $t$ - $\nu$ ,  $d$ - $J$ - $\sigma$ - $\mu$  H.B.

$$f(x, y, t) = \cos(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -y \sin(xy), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -y^2 \cos(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x \sin(xy), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -x^2 \cos(xy)$$

$$\Rightarrow d(\cos(w_t B_t)) = -w_t \sin(B_t w_t) \underline{dB_t}$$

$$- B_t \sin(B_t w_t) \underline{dw_t} + \frac{1}{2} (-B_t^2 - w_t^2)$$

$$\underline{\cos(B_t w_t) dt}$$

тупербиотот

$$df(B_t, t) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \Delta_x f \right) dt + \nabla_x f \cdot dB_t$$

$$Av \quad \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \Delta_x f = 0 \right) \text{ кот}$$

$$f(B_t, t) = f(B_0, 0) + \int_0^t \nabla_x f(B_s, s) dB_s$$

$$\text{Yn. } B_0 = a$$

$\tau_0, f(B_t, t)$  local martingale

$T$  is martingale stop  $\nabla_x f(B_s, s) \in$

$$H^2[0, T] \quad \forall x$$

$$f(B_1)$$